C1

13. (amended) A method of reducing the mortality and morbidity after myocardial infarction, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof, a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound selected from the group consisting of GLP-1, GLP-1 analogs, and GLP-1 derivatives[, a buffer, and a preservative]at a dose effective to normalize blood glucose.

14. A method of reducing the mortality and morbidity after myocardial infarction, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof, a compound selected from the group consisting of GLP-1, GLP-1 analogs, and GLP-1 derivatives, wherein the administration occurs within the first 72 hours following a myocardial infarction.

15. A method of reducing the mortality and morbidity after myocardial infarction, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof, a GLP-1 derivative at a dose effective to normalize blood glucose.

16. The method of Claim 15, wherein the GLP-1 derivative is a GLP-1 analog having an acylated lysine ε-amino group.

17. The method of Claim 13, wherein the compound is complexed with a divalent metal cation.

C2

18. (amended) The method of Claim 13, wherein the pharmaceutical composition further comprises a preservative [is] selected from the group consisting of meta-cresol and phenol.

19. The method of Claim 13, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of Val8 -GLP-1(7-37), Gly 8 -GLP-1(7-37), GLP-1(7-37), and GLP-1(7-36)NH 2 .

20. A method of reducing morbidity and mortality after myocardial infarction, comprising, administering to a patient in need thereof a peptide that exerts insulinotropic activity by interacting with the same receptor, or receptors, with which GLP-1, GLP-1 analogs, and GLP-1 derivatives interact in exerting their insulinotropic activity at a dose effective to normalize blood glucose.

Add the following claims: